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Canadian Rights and Canadian Independence.

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HISTORY OF CANADA.

(CONTINUED.)

Were the Canadians loyal to the Crown
of England?—Concluded.

The unwillingness of the Canadians to
aid the British is amply established in the
following words, which we copy from the
journal of a British officer, page 111, un-
der date of the 5th of March:—

"Such as are able to bear arms, whose
laziness (or whatever motives more re-
prehensible) induces them to sneak meanly
from their duty, will be drawn forth to
public view, and ranked with the invalids;
such people will serve as sentries where
there is no danger, since no manly feelings
can stimulate them to do the duty of good
soldiers, in conjunction with their fellow-
citizens. But neither their attachment to
his Majesty, nor the least sense of honour,
can move such beings."

That there were some Canadians at-
tached to the Crown of England, and
fighting to maintain British supremacy in
Canada, no one will deny. But how large
was their number? We shall answer this
question by another extract from the same
journal, page 116:—

"Some of the Canadian Royalists at
Pointe Levi (few there are, it is feared)
told the rebels, in answer to their question
concerning the elevated sentry-box, or
look-out at Cape Diamond—"It is a
wooden horse, with a bundle of hay before
him; General Carleton has said, that he
will not give up the town before that horse
shall have ate up all the hay." Six of the
Canadian militia refused to do duty on
Drummond's wharf."

Also page 128, we read:—

"Captain Laforce went in a canoe to
reconnoitre; he was hailed from the Pointe
Levi side. The Canadians, on his asking
why they did not come to town, answered,
that they had no canoes, and were
closely guarded; they pressed Laforce to
go on shore; but, aware of Pointe Levi
treachery, he paddled away with a bon
soir."

How often have we been told that the
Canadians are a priest-ridden people and
that Catholic priests have such an influ-
ence over them that they (the priests) can
control them when they wish, and im-
pose upon them as they please. That the
Canadians are very much attached to their
religious creed, we readily admit; but that
they are ruled entirely by their ministers,
we deny; and after our short residence
among the American people, we are not
afraid to say that they (the Canadians)
are less influenced by their priests than the
Americans themselves. Of this they have
given good proof in the revolutionary war
of 1775, and in their late insurrectionary
movements. To prove our assertion we
refer our readers to the treatment priest
Bully met from the Canadians at Pointe
Levi, when he attempted to surprise and
carry a Canadian guard to Quebec. He
was attacked and mortally wounded. Page
124, of the journal we have already quoted,
we find that on the 6th April, a deserter
from the American army gave the follow-
ing information to the British:—

"He further says, 'that they have or-
dered all the priests in Orleans, who refuse
to give absolution to the rebellious Cana-
dians, to be carried prisoners to the camp.
They have appointed a Priest, called Lot-
tierre, to absolve the people; they give
him a salary of \$1500, and promised him
a bishoprick.'"

How the Canadians could be in favour
of the British Government and yet wish
for its overthrow, and, in the language of
the writer below, dread that the British
might stand out, is a mystery to us.

According to the same, we find that
a deserter reported to the British that
the Canadians were great with the rebels,
and were longing for the overthrow of Eng-
lish domination in their native country. But
we quote the substance of that deserter's
report:—

"They have granted the houses in the
town to the deluded habitants who have
taken arms in their favor: these poor
devils stake a house at a game of berlan.
From what the rebels tell them, they are
assured that we cannot long hold out, as
they are to cannonade us from the heights
of Abraham and Pointe-Levi, and to bom-
bard us from the ferry-house at St. Char-
les River; yet the greatest part of the
habitants dread we may stand out."

On the first the British officer remarks,
page 135:—

"A Canadian fellow came over from
Pointe-Levi to day, as he pretends, on
what captain Laforce said to the pack he
chased on shore the other day. He says
the rebels are 11,000; he pretends to be
ignorant, but he is known to be a vaucien.
As he is looked on as a spy, he is con-
fined."

That the catholic clergy and the no-
blesse of the province were in favor of
British ascendancy, we have already grant-
ed, but, we have contended that the mas-
s of the people was for supporting the Amer-
ican cause. Happily, we find ourselves fully
supported in this position by the following
paragraph from the British Officer's Jour-
nal. Two days after the siege of Quebec
had been raised, that is to say the 7th of
May, the gates of the city being open,
thongs of people came in; and here is
that officer's description of them; page
138:—

"May 7th.—Every thing was quiet in
the night. This morning many priests have
come to town from the adjacent parishes,
with cheerful countenances, to pay their
respects to the governor, and make their
obedience to the bishop. Their distin-
guished loyalty will ever redound to their
honor; a great number of people are flock-
ing into town, many with guilty faces."

And in the next line the same author,
after having puffed up the loyalty of the
Catholic Priests, speaks in the following
strain of the bone and sinews of the coun-
try, we mean the peasants:—

"The peasants, with their eyes on the
ground, come sneaking in, with a few
eggs, milk, butter, &c. meanly cringing
and submissive, conscious that their base
conduct merits chastisement." Ask one
the price of his butter—"Ah mon cher
monieur, repend-il, c'est a vous a faire le
prix, ce que vous plaira, me contentera."

After having quoted some extracts from
General Bourgoyne's private correspon-
dence, and from his testimony before a
committee of the House of Commons in
England, to prove the disaffection of the
Canadians to the British crown, we shall
proceed to discuss the question whether
the Canadians are, or are not, a Priest-
ridden people.

In consulting Bisset's History of George
III, we find in vol. 1st, page 334, that
Mr. Fox, who could be justly called the
greatest statesman in England, made a
motion, on the 2nd February, 1776, to
inquire into the causes of the ill-success of
His Majesty's arms in North America;
also into the causes of the defection of the
Canadians. This motion of course was
smothered by the friends of Lord North's
coercive measures. Those who supported
Lord North's plan for forcing the Amer-
icans to submit to their iniquitous meas-
ures, dreaded such an investigation, lest it
should prove that the great majority of the
inhabitants of North America, were desir-
ous of subverting the authority of Eng-
land.

What will the detractors of the Cana-
dians say when they shall have read the
following extract from lieutenant. col. Bour-
goyne's private correspondence to Lord
Germaine, dated Quebec, 14th May, 1777.
Will they say that the Canadians were not
attached to the cause of Liberty, and that
they willingly aided Great Britain against
the United States? Let us see:—

"I cannot speak with so much confi-
dence of the military assistance I am to
look for from the Canadians. The only
corps yet instituted, or that I am inform-
ed can at present be instituted, are three
independent companies of 100 men each,
officered by Seigneurs of the country who
are well chosen, but they have not been
able to engage many volunteers. The men
are principally drafted from the militia,
according to a late regulation of the legislative
council. Those I have yet seen, afford no
promise of use of arms, awkward, igno-
rant, disinclined to the service, and spiri-
tless; various reasons are assigned for this
change in the natives since the time of the

French Government. It may be partly
owing to a disuse of arms, but I believe
principally to the unpopularity of the Sei-
gneurs, and to the poison which the emis-
saries of the rebels have thrown into their
minds. Should I find the new companies
up the country better composed, or that
the well affected parties can be prevailed
upon to turn out volunteers, though but
for a short occasion, as they did last year,
I shall move Sir Guy Carleton to exert fur-
ther measures to augment my numbers."

And again in his memorial, which he
laid before the House of Commons in jus-
tification of his conduct, (see page 10):—

"The Canadian troops stated in the
plan at 2000, consisted only of three com-
panies, intended to be of 100 men each,
but, in reality not amounting to more than
159 men upon the whole; nor could they be
augmented. The corvées, which are
detachments of provincials, without arms,
to repair roads, convey provisions, or any
other temporary employ for the King's
service, could not be obtained in sufficient
numbers, or kept to their employment."

In this same document, page 129, lieut.
col. Bourgoyne accuses the Canadians of
being the cause of the defection of the In-
dians.

"I never doubted that their (the In-
dian's) evil passions were fomented, and
their defection completed by the cabals of
the Canadian Interpreters. Rapacity,
self-interest, and presumption, are the
characteristics of these men, with some
few exceptions."

Whether dependance could, or could
not, be placed in the Canadians by the
English Government, when they were to
be brought in contact with the Americans,
is fully shown in the following paragraph
from the same document, page 132:—

"The Canadians were officered by gen-
tlemen of great condition in their country,
but were not to be depended upon."

[To be Continued.]

[From the Jeffersonian.]

Summary of Facts respecting the North
West Coast of America.

We recommend to our readers the fol-
lowing valuable article. It will be found
full of information on a subject of national
importance.

The North West Coast of America is
the expression usually employed to de-
signate the vast portion of the American
continent extending to the fortieth parallel
of latitude, which extends from the great
dividing chain of the Rocky Mountains,
westward of the Pacific, together with the
adjacent islands in that Ocean. The terri-
tory bordering upon the Pacific South-
ward from the fortieth parallel, to Cape St.
Lucas, the extremity of the land in that
direction, situated nearly under the tropic of
Cancer, is known by the general name of
California, which the Spaniards anciently
applied to the whole section of North
America. The North West coast and the
coast of California together, may be con-
sidered as forming the West Coast of
North America.

Before the year 1774, the West coast of
North America had been discovered by the
Spaniards as far North certainly as the
43rd degree of latitude, and most prob-
ably ten degrees farther. No part of the
coast within those limits had been seen by
the people of any other civilized nation,
until after its discovery by the Spaniards;
for Drake undoubtedly went no further
North in 1579, than Cabrillo and Ferrel
had gone in 1543. Spanish colonies had
also been planted on that coast as far
North as the 38th degree; and Spain was
then fully and indisputably in possession
of the whole territory extending on the
Pacific, south of Cape Mendocino under
the 10th parallel.

Within the same period, also, (that is
prior to 1774,) the Russians sailing from
Kamtschatka had discovered the Aleutian
Islands, which stretch in a chain across
the Northernmost part of the Pacific, from
America towards Asia, and many points
on the American continent and its adjacent
islands North of the 55th parallel; and had,
also, made settlements on the Aleutian is-
lands for the prosecution of the fur trade.

In 1784, a Spanish ship sent from Mex-
ico, under captain Perez, sailed along the
coast Northward to the 54th degree, dis-
covering the land in many places, particu-
larly at the entrance of a bay between
the 40th and 50th degrees of latitude,
called by the Spaniards Port San Lorenzo,
which appears to be the same now known
as Nootka Sound. The Spanish Govern-
ment suppressed all accounts of this ex-
pedition until 1802, when a short notice of
it was published officially in the introduc-
tion to the journal of a voyage made in
1792 by the schooners Sutil and Mexicana.
In 1775, two other Spanish vessels were
sent from Mexico under captain Heceta

and Bodega. Heceta did not proceed be-
yond the 50th degree. On his return he
discovered an inlet in 45 degrees 16 min-
utes, which is noted on Spanish maps,
published within ten years afterwards, as
the Inlet of Heceta. Other Spanish maps,
published within the same period, repre-
sented this inlet, as the mouth of a river
called the Rio de San Roque; it is in
fact, the mouth of the River now called
the Columbia. The other Spanish ves-
sel, under Bodega, went as far North as
57th degree; in the course of which voy-
age, the Spaniards certainly saw the coasts
of the continent and its islands very fre-
quently, and landed in many places, where
they left monuments in token of their vis-
its. The Spanish Government endeavor-
ed likewise to suppress all accounts of this
expedition; fortunately, however, Mr.
Barrington, an English gentleman, ob-
tained from Madrid a copy of the journal
kept by Maurelle, the pilot of Bodega's
vessel, which he translated into English,
and published in London in 1781, among
his Miscellaneous.

In 1779, another expedition along these
coasts was made by the Spaniards in two
vessels, commanded by Arteaga and Bo-
doga, who visited several places situated
near the sixtieth degree; but those parts
of the coast had, in the preceding year
been minutely explored by the British, un-
der captain Cook.

Cook arrived on the American coast
near the 43rd degree of latitude, in 1778.
He examined the shores of the continent
between that degree and the 49th with
care; and he entered the bay called by him
Nootka Sound, where he refitted his ships.
He then saw many points on the West
coasts of the Westernmost islands, which
line the shore between the 48th and the
59th parallels; and explored minutely the
remainder of the West coast of the con-
tinent beyond those islands, as far as the
Arctic sea. The British, in this expedi-
tion, were ignorant of the discoveries
made by the Spaniards in 1774 and 1775;
and, in fact, had not Barrington's trans-
lation of Maurelle's journal appeared in
print before the termination of the British
expedition, it would have been impossible
to deprive Cook of the merit of having
discovered the whole West coast of Amer-
ica North of the 49th degree; as no suf-
ficient evidence could have been adduced
in proof of prior discoveries from the man-
uscripts of the Spaniards, which might
fairly have been assumed to be forgeries,
made up from Cook's Journals. The British,
to the present day, give no credit to the
discoveries of Perez, which were not
communicated to the world until eighteen
years after the publication of Cook's jour-
nals, and their writers studiously omit all
mention of the expedition of Bodega and
Heceta.

Between 1785 and 1795, the Northwest
coasts of America were frequented by the
for traders of Great-Britain, France, Aus-
tria, and the United-States; and they
were carefully surveyed by the national
ships of Great-Britain, Spain, Russia, and
France. The Russians had established
colonies and trading-posts on the Northern-
most parts of the coast; and one attempt
had been made by the Spaniards to form a
settlement further South, which occasioned
a dispute between their Government
and that of Great-Britain. A Spanish force
sent from Mexico, in 1789, took possession
of Nootka Sound, which had been of the
principal places of resort for the fur trad-
ers of all nations. The Spanish command-
ant Martinez, also seized two British
vessels which arrived there when he was
in possession, bringing men and materials
for the establishment of a trading com-
pany. The owners of these vessels com-
plained to the British Government; and
their agent, Mr. Meares, moreover re-
presented—falsely, as can be proved—that
he had already, in the year before the oc-
cupation of Nootka Sound by the Span-
iards, himself purchased the territory at
that place, and erected a fort and factory
on it, under the British flag. The British
Government, upon the strength of these
misrepresentations, demanded the restitu-
tion of Nootka Sound, and of the other
places in its vicinity, which Meares pre-
tended to have purchased, as well as the
recognition of the right of British subjects
to navigate the Pacific, and to make set-
tlements on any part of the West coast of
America, North of the Northern settle-
ments of the Spaniards. After some nego-
ciations, and preparations on both sides for
war, the Spanish Government yielded;
and stipulations, conformable with the de-
mands of the British, as well as some
others respecting the navigation of the
Pacific and South Seas, the right of trade
and settlement on their coasts, and the in-
demnification to be made to British sub-
jects, were embodied in a convention (com-
monly called the Nootka Treaty,) signed
in October 1790. Other negotiations fol-
lowed, respecting the extent of territory to
be restored to British subjects; and final-
ly, in 1795, the Spaniards formally deliv-
ered up Nootka Sound to the British Com-

missioner. Both parties immediately af-
terwards quitted the place, and no attempt
has since been made by any civilized na-
tion to occupy it. The Spaniards endeavor-
ed, also, in the summer of 1792, to es-
tablish on the South side of the Straits of
Fuco, but in a few months afterwards
they abandoned it. Since that time no
effort whatever was made on the part of
Spain to extend her dominion on the Pacific
North of the Bay of San Francisco, in
latitude 37 1-2 degrees, the most North-
ern point occupied by her subjects before
the conclusion of the convention of 1790.

In 1791, Capt. Robert Gray, the com-
mander of an American merchant ship, dis-
covered the mouth of a river in the latitude
of 46 degrees and 16 minutes. Being then
unable to enter the river, he returned
thither in May, 1792, and sailed up it to
the distance of fifteen miles from the sea.
Upon this river Gray bestowed the name
of his ship, the Columbia, which, it now
bears; although attempts are made to
identify it with a supposed river, Oregon,
of which Carver, a native of Connecticut,
pretended, falsely, no doubt—to have re-
ceived accounts, in 1766, from the Indians
near the head waters of the Mississippi.
The opening in the American Coast
through which the Columbia enters the Pa-
cific, is the same discovered by Heceta in
1775, and called on some Spanish maps,
as before mentioned, the Rio de San Roque.
For this river, Meares had searched in
vain, although he examined its very mouth
in 1788; and he declares confidently, in
his journal published in 1790, that none
such exists. Vancouver had also, in April
1792, during the interval between Gray's
first and second visits to the mouth of the
stream, minutely explored that part of the
coast; and although he met Gray while
the latter was on his second attempt, and
received an account of the existence of that
river, he still refused to credit it, and re-
corded in his journal his conviction that no
river of note entered the Pacific from Amer-
ica, between the 40th and the 48th de-
gree of latitude. Yet the same British
navigator did not hesitate to record, also,
in his journal, the assertion, that his Lieut.
Broughton, was the first discoverer of the
Columbia, and that Gray had never been
within twenty miles of its mouth. Gray
also discovered a good harbor on the same
coast, a little North of the mouth of the
Columbia, which he called Bulfinch's Har-
bour; but which even upon American
maps, is frequently named Whidbey's
Harbour, after Vancouver's lieutenant,
who subsequently surveyed it.

Between 1790 and 1794 the British and
Spaniards completely explored the coasts
of the continent from the forty-eighth to
the fifty-eighth parallel, and the num-
erous islands adjacent, which form the great
Northwest Archipelago. The discoveries
of the English are well known by means
of the journals of Vancouver's voyage;
while little can be gathered respecting
those made by the Spaniards, from the only
source of information, the introduc-
tion to the journals of the voyage of the
Sutil and Mexicana. To the American
fur traders, however the world is indebted
for many other discoveries in that quarter,
as can be proved by documents still exist-
ing. The Islands, Straights, Capes &c.
thus discovered, received from the British
navigators, the names of various numbers
of the Royal family, the Ministry, and
the Tory nobility and gentry of England.
These names may still be found on our
maps, though few of them will probab-
ly ever be employed by those who inhabit
that part of the world. The Russians, who
occupy the Northern part of the great North-
west Archipelago and the adjacent Coasts
of the Continent, studiously expunge from
their maps every name imposed by a foreign
civilized nation.

In 1806, Spain declared war against G.
Britain; and from that year to 1814, the
trade of the North Pacific Coasts was
conducted exclusively by the Russians and
the citizens of the United States.—With-
in that space of time the Russians had
formed numerous settlements and trading
posts on the Coasts of America north of
the 55th parallel, and one establishment
not far from the bay of San Francisco,
near the 30th degree. The West branch
of the Columbia River was explored in its
whole course from the Rocky Mountains
to the Pacific in 1805, by Messrs. Lewis
and Clark, who had been dispatched for
the purpose by the Government of the
United States after the cession of Louisi-
ana to that power by France. Settlements
and trading posts were also established in
1811, by citizens of the United States at
the mouth of the Columbia River, and at
points on its branches in the interior; and
by the North-West Company of Montreal
in 1806 and the following years, in the
country North of the sources of the Colum-
bia which had been explored in 1793 by
Mackenzie. There is, however, no reason
to believe that any British establish-
ment had been formed in any part of the Ter-
ritory drained by the Columbia, before the
foundation of the American settlement